

FREMONT DAILY JOURNAL.

Vol. 1.

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No. 6.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The time for which we engaged to issue our extra has expired. Our effort to give the news has been appreciated by large numbers of our citizens, who have contributed liberally to the enterprise, but the remuneration has not been of a character to justify us in continuing the extra any longer.

In its stead, we purpose issuing a sheet similar to this, to be called the **FREMONT DAILY JOURNAL**. It will be printed daily, (Fridays and Sundays excepted,) and will contain all the telegraph, local, and such other news as we can get into it.

It will be furnished to the public at the following low prices: A single number, called for at our office, 2 cents; in packages of 10 and upwards for town subscribers, 8 cents per week, and in clubs going into the country of not less than five, sixpence a week, or 25 cents per month.

News dealers supplied at one cent a copy, in packages of 25 and upwards.

At all places where we have been sending our extra we shall be glad to send this sheet. Orders are solicited from every neighborhood in the county.

New Papers.

We are in receipt of the *Daily Fremont Journal*, and the *Daily West Liberty Budget*. Both are excellent little papers, and speak well for the enterprise of their villages, and proprietors, Messrs. Keeler and Houx.—*Pottsville News*.

Up and Dressed.

Friend Keeler, of the *Fremont Journal*, has commenced the issue of a miniature daily with the telegraphic news of the day and night previous, and promises to keep at it so long as the exciting times continue and he gets his money back. It is got up in very fair style.—*Sandsky Register*.

The *Fremont Journal* is issued every morning with the latest telegraph news and a good variety of other matter, making a neat and creditable sheet.—*Toledo Blade*.

Judge Sprague, in the United States Court at Boston, has clearly defined the crime of piracy, and sternly laid down the law for its punishment. His definitions and instructions bring the privateering of Jeff. Davis and his crew within the statute, and may well impart to those who propose to engage in this modern piracy that discretion which is the better part of valor.

Thus far the Government has chartered about seventy transports. These vessels are paid for at the rate of from \$100 to \$500 each per day. The expenses, inclusive of keeping them in commission, is about \$13,000 per week.

Jim's so Squire, Jim's so.—Mr. Bean says, in his Extra of last Friday, that, "personally, he is the same 'line-back' locofoxy that he always has been." An honest confession is good for the soul.

We have before mentioned that out of nine hundred Charleston volunteers six hundred have refused to leave the State. The "Sumter Guards," of the same city, show an equal want of pluck, though they arrogate to themselves the name of "Union Coeks." Their Captain has resigned, and at last accounts his place had gone begging, for no one could be found willing to fill it.

The Condition of Eastern Virginia may be inferred from a statement in the *Richmond Examiner*. In advocating the propriety of fortifying Richmond, that paper says that there are five hundred slaves in that city for whom their masters can find no work and but little food.

Hon. Solon Borland, of Arkansas, an ex-Senator of the United States, lately editing a paper at Memphis, Tennessee, is indebted in the sum of two thousand three hundred dollars to a paper manufacturer of New York, and the Honorable gentleman, writes informing his editor that he repudiates the debt, and desires to hear nothing more about it. This recently cheat led in the capture of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and is a sample of Secession Honorables.

In a neighboring town, a day or two since, a gentleman alluded to the account in the newspapers of the burying of the National Flag at Memphis. "Never mind," said a bystander, "it will sprout again."—*Boston Times*.

[From the San Francisco Evening Mirror.]

War-Whoop.

BY W. M. SMITH.

Written on receipt of news of the bombardment of Sumter.

Hark! hark! the clarion note of War
Peals on the startled ear!
And cannon thundering from afar,
Seem to be heard 'ere where we are,
As crashingly they rend and mar
Our country's walls so dear:

Oh, Heaven! has hell its fiends set free
To desecrate our land?
Or is it—can it truly be—
That we—but yester! brothers—er,
In human monsters turned, decree
To fratricide our hands?

Ignobly true! Gird on the sword!
Death to the traitors—Death!
And may the wrath of Heaven be poured
In direful vengeance on the horde
That—fla of brotherhood ignored—
Did first the sword unsheath.

To arms! To arms! Oh, rally round
The flag we bought so dear!
Defend the air with martial sound,
And let the clang of arms resound,
Until the cry of treason's drowned
In traitor's blood forever!

Twenty-one of the composers in the office of the *New York World* have dropped their "sticks," shouldered the musket, and enlisted for the war.

The Taunton (Mass.) Gazette, referring to the attentions which Gov. Sprague receives from the ladies at Washington, remarks as follows:

"Rumor has it that the Rhode Island Governor, whose valor is as unquestionable as his patriotism, has already one 'engagement' on his hands—a sequence of his pilgrimage to commemorate the last anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie; the lady being the daughter of the then Governor of Ohio, and now Secretary of the Treasury."

A man in Buffalo threw a piece of cold metal into a ladle of molten iron. The liquid metal scattered on his face and neck, scalding it terribly and burning out his eyes.

They have a report in Charleston that an expedition against that city is being fitted out at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to be composed of a large force of Maine New Hampshire, and Vermont militia. The *Tribune* says, there is certainly much activity at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and great naval preparations going forward on the coast of Maine—for what purpose the South will doubtless find out before long.

The *Louisville Journal* sums up in a few words the results already obtained, and those which will soon loom up in the prospective as necessary sequences. The contemplation to a humane mind is not very agreeable:

"We now see the first results of secession; bankruptcy, ruin, want, hunger. These are but the beginning. Next in order will come burning houses, sacked cities, and fields and streets wet and red with the blood of human victims."

The *Richmond Examiner* styles Lincoln a beast. No doubt he is beginning to appear about as terrible to the rebels as the beast of seven heads and ten horns.

At best, life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine, and songs, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little play will close, and the injured and injured will pass away. Is it worth while to hate each other?

Sombody thus improves Shakspeare:
"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,"
But six times armed is he who owns a good revolver.

The Prairies Ablaze.

The martial spirit of the people is fully aroused. Our exchanges from every part of the State come to us filled with notices of company elections, drills, parades, &c. All around, the eye catches the gleam of the freshly burnished Sharpe's rifle, and the ear catches the significant click of the newly oiled revolver. There is almost as much preparation for fighting among our citizens as for seeding and harvest. To do the former effectively, let them constantly remember that the latter must not be neglected.—*Kansas Journal*.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

South Carolina, when she entered formally on her present career of infamy, erased by Legislative act the Fourth of July from her list of holidays. She was atrociously consistent in this; for, having resolved to destroy the glorious work of our Revolutionary sires, she ought no longer to affect a reverence for their memories which she had ceased to feel.

The eighty-eight anniversary of the birth of the American Republic is to be signalized by the assembling of a new Congress at Washington—[yes, at Washington, Mr. Jeff. Davis! do you hear?] and by the consequent inauguration doubtless, of more vigorous and systematic efforts to disarm and crush out the Treason which aims at the National life. "Independence Day" has for a lifetime been our great National festival; but this year it will have a solemnity of emphasis, and will be celebrated with a fervor of patriotic enthusiasm, such as has never yet been known.

We suggest that, in every city and county where Treason does not forbid and forcibly prevent it, whether in the North or the South, the East or the West, the entire population who are resolved to stand by the Union and live and die under the Stars and Stripes, shall be gathered for such a celebration as our fathers loved, and that, in addition to the usual exercises, the old Flag shall be raised with all the honors, a patriotic contribution taken up for the benefit of our citizen soldiery and their needy families—the people marching by the collectors in procession, and every child who can give no more throwing in a half dime—and that we then gather around the Flag and have the oath of fidelity to the Constitution and Union solemnly administered and reverently taken by the whole congregation. If there be other observances better calculated to impress on the general mind the greatness of the peril which now hangs over the country, and the magnitude of the sacrifices required to meet and overcome that peril, let these be added or substituted; but let there be a celebration at every county seat, such as has not been witnessed for forty years and may never again be. Let the preparations be fitly and seasonably made, and the Fourth of July, 1861, will be remembered with patriotic affection and pride for the next half century.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The Intention of the Rebels.

A correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury*, writing from Richmond, Va., says:

"An army is an artificial thing; there must be men, but there must also be arms, implements, utensils, clothing and provisions, and at the very spot where they are needed. These are being prepared as rapidly as possible, and, as fast as they are prepared there are men to take them. In this way the state is dotted by encampments.—I think that, upon the call to rally, there could be assembled at least 50,000 ready for their work; but they will not rally yet. For the present, at least, we will await the fire of the enemy. If he shall make head towards Harper's Ferry or Norfolk or Richmond, we will be there to meet him. And though I am sure the war will yet be 'carried into Africa'—that the South will not be contented with resistance merely—will not be content to bare her bosom only to the stroke—yet I feel equally sure that the movement will not be made until after the enemy shall have left his strong position, and until the North shall lay her side more completely bare to an efficient stroke from an active and well-appointed army.—The North will feel the war to her heart's content; but she will be permitted still more richly to merit the sufferings she will have invoked.

All a mistake, arising from a report circulated in this city by the secessionists that the gallant Lyon had been ordered to Washington, to be reprimanded for the atrocity of capturing Camp Jackson. Gen. Lyon has not been out of his post in this city. Does not expect to leave here. Can't spare him. Hear from him again soon.—[*St. Louis, Democrat*, 15th.